Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. Philadelphia, March 31, 1838. Whole No. 870.

R. PETERS' TABLE PILLS.

ia Suspender & Stock MANUFACTORY.

DNS AND COLLARS.

CRICKET BOOTS, CRICKET COUNTRY, & SHOULDER STRAPS.

Dr. Mead's

Pamphlets, &c.

T ENGRAVINGS

AND FEVER.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REDEMPTION.

BY SAMUEL W. STOCKTON.

O Thou! whose thoughts the cosmos'd with sure,
Are to their length as infinite as light,
Which light the grandeur of thy throne,
Is to the shades of night.

Amid a fertile crown, and
Of it seems of a flower fame,
And with the loftiest spirits tie,
To praise thy hallowed name.

But where shall I find the rose,
To tell what then hast done,
Thy wond'rous works,—a shining throng,
Are such as fall alone.

REDEMPTION,—mightiest scheme of Love!
His great supervision plan,
To raise the soul to things above,
And renew fallen man.

I'll sing of thee, land, lead thy voice,
Then seraph swells the theme,
And lend a real melody to mine,
In Christ the incarnate one.

Redemption is the theme of hosts's,
The hine of those above,
Commanded as a matter of gratitude,
The omnipotence of love.

Redemption is the three-fold chord,
That bear's and earth unites,
A fallen sinful world redeemed,
The angelic host delights.

Redemption, what a prize untold
Has Heaven in store for man,
Mountains of silver and of gold
Compar'd, would nothing be.

Oceans of wine and store of oil,
Flocks on unnumber'd plains,
Hosfer'd as a sacrifice
Can't make redeem our stains.

God manifested in the flesh,
Was Wisdom's only plan,
And in't we see Him weep to bleed,
And not a sole for man.

Astonish'd angels Him behold,
And wonder'd at the sight,
Long'd to explain the mystery,
Its breadth, and depth, and height.

Yet this mysterious mystery,
Their thoughts or w'ar command,
For boundless as eternity,
Its broad foundations stand.

The sun shall cease to ascend his light,
The moon to wane her beam,
The stars shall fade away in night,
And never more appear.

Then's earth's foundations all shall die,
And time shone fell,
There in forgetfulness to lie,
Much death's eternal jail.

While fair REDEMPTION,—orb divine,
Shall with new lustre rise,
And to eternal ages shine,
The glory of the skies.

For the SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AN ESSAY ON LANGUAGE.

BY VICTOR VALUS.

[Continued from our last No.]

It must be recollected that it is not the first word we learn but the most frequently used, that is important; and so that definition is given in English, and not in the language defined. Now it is plain that before our knowledge through the English, entirely through it, and not through the root, which may be Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, or some other tongue else, for it is immaterial. To be convinced of the truth of this assertion, let the reader make the experiment: Ask a boy seven or eight years old, who sees in his grammar, that the English word *Grammar* is equivalent to the Latin word *Ars*.

If he cannot give it, it will be plain that the knowledge of the latter language is not necessary to more information than he possessed before, or that of more origin of the word does not convey its significancy. It will be answered that it will be through the Latin but through the English, viz.: Grammar is the art of writing and speaking well. Then, in some few cases the knowledge of the root may make such a person better understood in that of a professional or scientific word, when its derivation can be fully determined; but it is hardly ever done before the person has attained some degree of, of course, on that score there can be no objection in participating the study.

On a retrospective view of our arguments we find: 1st. That the two objects contemplated in studying foreign languages, viz.: improvement in story and judgment, and presenting an object of gratification are attainable to every other person of the moderns than by the dead language.

Secondly. That the etymological knowledge said to be particularly valuable to the study of English is found with more ease, satisfaction and profit, by trying the study.

The third inquiry, that is, the use of the language when acquired, which is an important consideration, will be left for another number, which shall be entitled LYCEUM.

If here Latin is begun at an early age, say seven, eight or nine, so the study terminates only in the fourteenth, eighteenth or nineteenth year of the child, it follows that it has been pursued for five, six, seven or ten years during which so much labor has been performed by the child to acquire a knowledge of Greek, that very little time could be required for a proper culture of the other branches of scholarship, and yet, in fact, more time is ordered, if not with contempt, Latin being usually considered almost as necessary to every other purpose of receiving consequently more than its due share of attention. But the pupil attains manhood, generally prejudiced against the mother tongue, filled with admiration for a language, which could be of no use to what it, and is a superficial, emphatically repeat the question: After ten years' study, what will enable him to do what? I answer, besides the fear of five weeks he has nearly laboured through, a few more, which can scarcely but little employment, he can new work or language published in Latin, and as the moderns have left to study the ancients, and as scientific and all improvements, the old books are now out of date and uninteresting.

Instead of continuing to commit the Latin grammar memory at seven or eight years, let the student, with equal facility, commit English grammar, and make him learn and recite select pieces of poetry and prose—make him read several history, and let him commence the study of Geography, and then learn German, or French, or Spanish practically, and not theoretically as they are now taught. In this manner and judgment would be kept in exercise.

At time, let him begin English grammar, and the study of Latin, and like as he grows in age and being, and by the time he has attained his twelfth year, he will be prepared to enter the various science and particularly in grammar, for in a reading study when judiciously taught, will enable to study grammar scientifically, be it Latin, French or Spanish to the colloquial part, with such facility as to make the master of the written language.

Etymology is said to give a better, a more thorough knowledge of language because the language is supposed to be rendered with more purity of idiom, and more correctness of style, individual who is acquainted with ancient lore. But I contend, it happens that ladies can express themselves with as much accuracy, taste, refinement, delicacy, as men, and certainly with more engaging appearance of being extremely learned, they have not to resort to the vulgar and wicked means of using oaths to give strength to their speeches.—Why is it so? It is not because they study more,—it is not because they are better organized. Hence, the study of ancient languages is not conducive to a more practical acquisition of the English.

Observations on the subject lead me to think that Latin, a well instructed female will write a better composition, containing more ideas, and in a style than a lad of the same age, who for six or seven years, may have enjoyed all the eminent advantages supposed to belong exclusively to a course of Latin study. If so, Latin confers no honor, or at least, no immediate benefit.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

A Relic of the American Revolution.

A journal of eight years' hard fighting during the war for our Independence.

BY COLONEL ALLAN M'LANE.

We have before us, through the courtesy of an obliging friend in the country, an ancient document, which can scarcely fail to interest every true American. It is the original "Journal of the War for our Independence," kept by that gallant officer, Allan M'Lane, Esq., father of the late Lewis M'Lane, late Minister to France. It was presented by the veteran writer to Gov. Bloomfield of New Jersey, and thence by the latter to the Preston Law of the United States. Attached to the journal, in the hand writing of Governor Bloomfield, is the following brief but manly and characteristic note, which we may be bought by the Chamber General, or persons appointed by him, shall be paid to the joint benefit of the subscribers, and to be purchased at their risk.

Whereas on the ninth day of June, 1778.

(Signed) B. ARNOLD.
JAMES MATER,
WILLIAM ALLEN, Jr."

"M'Lane crossed the Delaware at Cooper's Ferry in the night; closed in upon the enemy's line of march, by the Germantown road, and before the battle of Monmouth, he had passed three days of Clinton's encampment in the British army. He joined Gen. Morgan's corps, and remained with it, until the army went into winter quarters at Sandy Hook. In September, he joined Gen. Scott's Light Infantry, on the British lines, near New York. There he remained a short period a party of Indians and Tuliptit, till the American army went into winter quarters. In January, 1779, he again rejoined Morgan's corps, and went into winter quarters at Morristown. On this expedition he met his Lenni, Jersey; on the 5th June, he was ordered to join Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations of the Iroquois, in the State of New York. He succeeded in his observations, discovering the weak side of the Indian fortress of Newtown Point, by accompanying Mrs. Smith to the garrison on the 18th July, which led to a visit (on the 7th before day-break, 1779,) from Col. Butler. We entered the works armed in hand; secured all the inhabitants, and returned, in the course of forty-eight hours! M'Lane was then ordered to Genesee Flats, and reserved Gen. Sullivan's army joined by one of his old soldiers, (Caleb Levick,) whom he had lost at the battle of Brandywine.—The British had reserved Gen. Lee's life, and his protection was verified in a few hours.

Nuttall says: "The owl to sea in winter, sail in Chesapeake bay, westerly Newfoundland and Michigan, in summer, I have often heard, in a calm fine morning, at sea, the distant call of the solitary loon, which like a dismal wail, seemed to vibrate in the ear, long after sing as it proceeds, dies away in the air. This bird is said to be very expert in foretelling the approach of a storm, may be heard sometimes for two or three miles, when the bird itself is invisible. The spiritual loon, or diver, is also nearly as superstitious as sailors, dislike to bear the sight of land, and is frequently blown off to sea by shy and extraordinary habits, as a kind of superstitious warning. The loon, when on land, has a drawn bowl, in, with more appearance of reason, suggested by Wilson, that they are in some peculiarity we have witnessed in no other bird, that of swimming, diving, and flying at once, with the rapidity of an arrow, a feat we have often witnessed, when the fine days of the Indian summer encouraged the flight of birds that had lingered on their passage, to sports and pastimes.

The migration of birds is one of these extraordinary provisions of the Creator, leading for its accomplishment, on what we, for want of better knowledge, designate as the instinct of birds, which in many cases, seems more like one direct and unerring emanation from the Deity, than the mere assisted exercise of the faculties of inferior species of birds," says the Rev. Mr. Bachman, "at their first approach, appear in small scattered companies, bend all their course southward, and are soon followed by the whole race, which has been raised in the meantime. This is the result of instinct. On the other hand, when these birds are about to leave the country, they assemble for the wants of life, or seek relief from distress, by the same impulse which governs them from reason, because he is instructed by the experience of the past. Hence birds at certain seasons, undergo a change of climate, in anticipation of heat or cold, they are from instinct, necessitous to migrate, and they do so from instinct; and as they often migrate singly and not in flocks, they must be correctly led to and from them. On the other hand, when man makes provision for the changes of season, and for shelter, he acts from reason, and is instructed from his own experience and the experience of others.

A large proportion of birds migrate, food or climatic being usually the exciting causes, and all of these, assisted occasionally by the weather in northern latitudes. There are very few that are able to resist the cold and scarcity of food, inside, though birds have blood of a high temperature, and possess a rapid circulation, the nutrition

A SWINDLER.

Some time in October last, a George M. Fowle came to this city from Baltimore, and opened a store at No. 76 south Front street, and advertised for a partner. He asserted that his intention was to establish a shipping and commission house as a branch of an establishment which had existed in Boston for many years.—This firm was represented as free from debt or incumbrance, that the store in this city would be sustained by funds to any necessary amount from the house in Boston. To make the bait take more readily, it was asserted that the funds were abundant, and a partner here was merely wanted for his personal services, and that he would feel an interest in the business, a few hundred dollars would be required.

"Mr. Cyrus Joy of this city being informed by his friends of the circumstance, had several interviews with Fowle and his associate, the former of whom represented himself as the principal of the house in Boston, exhibited letters of introduction and recommendation, purporting to be from gentlemen in Boston, in connexion with houses here. His card represented his house to be at No. 3 India Wharf, Boston, and his list of correspondents was numerous, including commercial houses in the principal cities of the United States and of Europe. After consulting with his friends, Mr. Joy entered into articles of partnership with Fowle and his associate, paid the sum required, and duly commenced business here in November last. Fowle and his associate had explicitly and emphatically engaged that each of them should put into the concern, at its commencement, the same sum as that advanced by Mr. Joy, and also to advance upon it as soon as duly required. Each partner was prohibited by the articles of partnership from drawing out, or appropriating to his own use, any money or property of the firm until all accounts were settled and debts paid. Instead of performing these engagements, neither Fowle nor his associate advanced one dollar here, or drew any from Boston; whereby the concern here had no other funds than those advanced by Mr. Joy, such monies as were received in the course of business, and a small sum borrowed by Fowle in the name of the firm. Besides this, Fowle and his associate drew from the store paid by Mr. Joy for their current expenses here, and the former also drew from it to pay for stores at his family in Boston. Various articles for family use were purchased here by Fowle, shipped to Boston, and paid for by monies drawn from the firm here. Besides this, property belonging to the firm was taken by Fowle and conveyed to the use of himself and family. He and his associate also contracted debts in the name of the firm, without the knowledge of Mr. Joy, thus binding it for several thousands of dollars. As one specimen of his swindling, Mr. Joy states that Fowle ordered, at a town store in the Arcade, twenty-eight fine lawn shirts, to be put for the delivery at his store in Front street, of which he took one at the time or ordering, and that he represented himself as Mr. Joy. The tell being presented to Mr. Joy, he went to the maker to see what was to be had ordered no shirts there; the maker acknowledged that he was not the person who had ordered them, and so described the person ordering, as to leave no doubt or the fraud practised by Fowle in Mr. Joy's name."

The above is a brief abstract of the advertisement of Mr. Joy, for whose security the Public Ledger vouches; from which paper, by the way, we have drawn this abstract.

In person he is of middling stature, rather slender, while perfectly erect, his motions are quick and his language fluent, his hair is short and curled, and his forehead is broad; his age is thirty five or thirty six; in apparel he is a little fond of wear; he dresses in a blue coat and surtout, with dark striped pants; is observed of customers much attending and drawing in his waiters. He was lately one of the firm of Farmer, Joy & Co. Fowle was the pa tron of honest industry and commo-nest integrity, and did well to copy the noble example of his masters, thereby putting themselves and the community on their guard against a rascal of another, for it is through the medium of false advertising columns that he generally commences his operations.—C. JOY.

Nib. Intelligencer.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden agricultural Society, held their annual meeting, march 14th, for the choice of officers, and to award premiums on *rum and manufactured silk. Fodder* from the seed: *Sugar* from the Beet; and on *rediamond* sand. The Committee were provided with regular applications, certificates and articles for inspection.

Mr. Timothy Smith exhibited his raw and manufactured silk of the last year's growth, on which the Society had offered premiums. S. did last year the highest premium, was awarded it on his raw silk, and 3 collars for manufactured silk.

He has a nursery of about 2500 white mulberry trees, six years old, set in long rows, upon half an acre of ground, from which he gathered foliage to make 10 lbs. of silk, for which he must have fed about 30,000 worms, and on 2000 lbs of white mulberry leaves, equal to 1 pound of foliage from each tree. The after foliage from the same nursery, was sufficient to have doubled the quantity of silk, and make over 20 lbs of silk, if he had worms sufficient, and had known how to have kept the eggs from hatching until wanted. Fifty pounds of silk would have been worth one hundred dollars, from which deduct two dollars per pound, the whole expense of growing the silk, and there would be left a clear profit of two hundred dollars for the half acre. But if he had fed from half an acre of Multicaule and the residue, even of one year's growth, he might have made not less than 50 lbs of silk to 80 lbs. of multicaule for feeding worms, are considered equal to 100 lbs. of white mulberry foliage. Hence the advantage of cultivating the Chinese mulberry, in preference to the Italian white, not only on account of requiring less amount of land, but also on account of the facility of gathering the foliage; in addition, they make lad-hearier silk.—His silk was of a better quality than could have been anticipated at the time, and is an evidence that the growing of silk is not so difficult and complicated as has been supposed. As the quality and value of silk depends on the perfection or reeling, it cannot be doubted another year will produce an improved article. But if such, even of the quality presented, can be made in families, in the interstices of silk culture, and that too, by the use of the white mulberry, when the Committee have good positive, that no fraud on sugarcane kind of mulberry, have, or will produce silk of more brilliancy and superior lustre, we may anticipate that a few years more application to the manufacture of silk will restore to the old county of Hampshire or famous for silk culture, as she has ever been for the growth of wool, and the southern sections of the U. States have been for the growing of cotton.

Mr. Smith estimates the whole expense of making 100 lbs of silk only two dollars per pound, and hereafter expects to rise grow and make a full pound per pound, and he should feed upon his multicaule and varieties.

THE SPANISH BELLS.

We wonder that Mrs. Sigourney, or some other laureate of the Muses, can not address an Ode to the Spanish Bells. The subject is a theme of poetry, that we are half inclined to perpetrate ourself.

These bells, as we have before stated, were taken from Spanish Convents by the Government of that country, about with various other property belonging to the religious Orders, and sold as a means of raising funds to carry on the war with Don Carlos. The number brought to this city by Messrs Fitch & Co. was 60 or 70. They came by the way of Marseilles, where they were sold as old copper. The largest, weighing about seven thousand pounds, was purchased by the City Hall, where it is now on duty. The second, though not strong, was Mayor Noah's property, and has the honor of being the large Spanish Cathedrals or Convents at Vespers. It was cast in 1765. Others, of a smaller size, have been bought for some of the Wards of Fire Districts. One weighing 1400 pounds was placed in a tower of Mr. John's church, Philadelphia. Another, weighing 700 lbs has been purchased by St. John's church, Staten Island, and another, weighing 700 lbs by Trinity church, Newfoundland, N. J.

The office of one is to call girls together at a factory in Rhode Island, the following at a grist mill in the vicinity of the metropolitan spots it—

This Bell, which God preserve, has been given to the Reverend F. B. Hall and Antonia Gray, on the year of God, 1765. Saint Rafael and Saint Joseph intercede for us.

According to this, the prayer for the preservation has been answered, and the bell having now lasted seventy years old, and the makers known, and it would seem that the hands of heretics, instead of praying for its preservation, they would have ordered all the curses of the Apocalypse upon it only they would have broken it into a thousand pieces, sooner than permit such an abomination.—*Jour. Com.*

It is reported as some that John Eden Tree, the eminent actress, is dead. We sincerely hope that the statement may prove untrue.

Saturday Evening Post.

MARCH 22, 1835.

LIST OF INSOLVENTS

Applying for the benefit of the several Acts of Insolvency, now in force in this State.

Being a list of the fourth day of April next.

Ezekiel Bright, laborer, No. 18 Hawkins alley.
Joseph W. Bowditch, Brighton, weatherboy
Conrad Z. Wack, cook, boats hooker, 141 north 10th st.
Joseph D. Goodwin, dentist, Gould's street.
Thomas Tinsman, laborer, Asst. keeper, Schuylkill 3d and 4th st.
Robert Hervey, late tobacconist, No. 80 south 3d st.
William Dye, late grocer, Kensington, county.
Charles Moore, coalwasher, No. 6 Watson's alley.
Thomas M. Harrington, clerk, No. 66 Helmuth street.
Henry Van Rampen, late ass. storekeeper, Oak st. near Bowen, county.
James H. Cochran, accountant, Spruce st. above 11th.
Jesse Cochran, innkeeper, Penn st. above 11th.
Isaac B. King, manufacturer of medicine, Cherry st.
John D. Longstreth, storekeeper, No. 114 Race street.
Wm. C. Scott, coachman, Juniper st. below Spruce.
Hezekiah Lewis, victualler, Callowhill st. near Gordon, county.
Francis J. Everart, physician, Fitzwater, st. south.
Nathan Shaw, cabinet maker, Vine st. below 11th, s.
Wm. H. Budd, Jr., merchant, North st. north.
William Heaven, jr. late manufacturer, Noble street, between the two Schuylkill fts.
Jacob Stadler, victualler, 8th st. above Noble, county.
Jesse Cochran, innkeeper, Penn st. above 11th.
Augustus Lewis, gentleman, Kensington, county.
John W. Lewis, merchant, Vine st. between 2nd and 3d.
William Penk, cedar cooper, back of 164 Cherry st.
Thomas Smith, laborer, Broad st. near Cherry.
Thomas Smith, laborer, Broad st. near Spruce.
William B. Lonis, carpenter, Coates st. above 13th.
Jesse M. Sparks, wheelwright, 27 John st. Southwark.
Joseph Lewis, laborer, Callowhill st. near Schuylkill.
William McGrath, accountant, 3d above Market st.
Jacob Johnson, carpenter, Noble st. above 8th.
William Dark, tailor, No. 13 Bampers alley.
Thomas C. Hall, late grocer, Kensington, county.
Robert Hall, accountant, Callowhill st. near 2d.
Charles Jones, grocer, Coates st. above 13th.
Isaac Yeager, clerk, No. 211 Marshall st.
Thomas Rowland, cooper, Kensington, county.
Augustus Lewis, gentleman, Kensington, county.
Jacob Fenerly, laborer, Kensington, county.
Peter Bush, jr. laborer, county.
Thomas Rowland, cooper, Kensington, county.
Isaac Alloway, coalwasher, Kensington, county.
Joseph Ely, laborer, Kensington, county.
James Hughes, grocer, No. 62 Union street.
Wm. Hall, late grocer, Kensington, county, & before Market, on
William Weber, blacksmith, Charlotte st. county.
John Kennedy, trunkmaker, Broadway, county.
Joseph Gingrich, late innkeeper, Poplar lane above Front, county.
John H. Long, accountant, Callowhill st. near 2d.
Charles Jones, grocer, Coates st. above 13th.
Jacob Fenerly, laborer, Kensington, county.
Isaac B. Lonis, carpenter, Coates st. above 13th.
Samuel Lee, coalwasher, Kensington, county.
Peter Bush, jr. laborer, county.
Thomas Rowland, cooper, Kensington, county.
Augustus Lewis, gentleman

...HELIA BY FIRE.

...er from Captain N. L. ...helia of Boston, which ...ship sailed from New ...cember, with a cargo ...und to Liverpool. ...winds until the last day ...erienced a heavy gale ...35 33 N. lon. 56 30 W. ...close reefed fore top- ...at noon of that day, it ...eave the ship to. All ...the main-mast for that ...lightning struck the ...nd descending by the ...hrough the deck, tear- ...main hatch, and doing

...with the electric fluid. ...njured, and the whole ...d.

...ing had struck the ship, ...on fire. In the mean- ...ence of the wind, the ...away, and the ship lay

...dy for use, the hatches ...en out, and an unsuc- ...get at the fire. ...then secured, for the ...e flames, and the ship ...which had now shifted ...ils were set in hopes of ...where the boats could

...days to the southward, ...e brig Cavalier Jouett, ...m St. Andrews for De- ...were supplied with pro- ...ime to secure but about ...the time of the accident. ...Captain Robinson and ...their vessel till the fire ...but shortly after falling ...ett, the smoke became ...nd deck were very hot, ...ng a gale.

...ht advisable to quit the ...gly took to their boats, ...ard the brig. ...g that he had not water ...last to Demerara, land- ...erved at Barbadoes, on ...y shipped from there to ...arrived on the 26th ult. ...sage in the brig Ponce, ...ved at this port.—*N. Y.*

...e have now received a ...ctions of this institution ...de on the 25th January ... From which we ex- ...culars: ...unted, was 756,050,87fr. ...discount gained by the ...c. Of all the paper dis- ...mained unpaid, and that ...covered at a future day. ...nment deposites, on the ...tement was more than

...s on business in the U. ...s, and the suspension of ...of the United States, had ...n excessive demand for ...is to these causes that ...rapid reduction of specie ...e close of 1836, at which ...e bank was reduced to ...ordinary reaction has ...place, in the circulation ...and it is a proof that the ...sing away. Specie com- ...s accumulating in the ...anuary 1837 it possessed ...nd on the 23d December ...000,000fr. ...e notes of the bank has ...to 216,912,000fr. ...pened during the year at ...Saint Quentin and Mar- ...*of Eng.*

...*of Com. of Saturday.* ...FROM THE SANDWICH ...NDS.

...our commercial friends, ...andwich Island Gazette,

...m the Sandwich Islands, ...U. S., Rev. Sheldon Dib- ...land mission. In the Sa- ...Boston, Mr. H. Mitchell. ...or U. S., Capt. J. Clark. ...occupied with accounts ...which occurred on the 7th ...lowing is one of the state-

...on Tuesday evening, 7th ...rapidly, about eight feet, ...aground; the weather ...Thermometer at 74,05. ...breeze from the north ...ls. The water, after re- ...ew seconds rose again to ...er mark, and 6 hours 40 ...4 feet 6 inches perpen- ...seven minutes; it then ...height as before, and fell ...nches; the third time it ...er than before; after the ...flow, which had hitherto ...nutes each, gradually di- ...n time, flowing in 10 and ...—this continued during ...Wednesday forenoon; the ...e water rose and fell va- ...ferent parts of the harbor. ...ter rise above high water ...nearly six feet below low ...a midnight the wind sub- ...fell, but there were no ...appearances or any trem- ...whole commotion appear-

...non occurred at these Isl- ...hout any earthquake here ...

...*ter.*—The following is the ...port of the Secretary of ...n for the protection of the ...boundary of the United ...eiterates the recommenda- ...sed by the Board of En- ...the close of the last war. ...de frontier as exposed to ...ortifications being incom- ...unarmed. Since the last ...done towards placing the ...defence, small appropria- ...e, and now the Secretary ...*not a fortress on our long ...pable of resisting an armed* ...Navy Commissioners state, ...s for the protection of our ...s, should consist of 15 ships ...es, 25 sloops, 25 steamers ...while now we have in com- ...part of the number. The ...preparations for defence, ...countries, and exhibits our ...tire inadequacy of our pre- ...st the attack of any of the ...European Governments ...the coast, our whole force ...one point, leaving the re- ...protected.—The Secretary ...appropriation for fortifica- ...be greatly increased, the ...ted that the artillery regi- ...hese posts, and such an or- ...litia adopted, as will render ...ulation available in cases of ...Appended to the report, ...Scott, in which he states, ...five regiments of artillery ...y is the minimum force re- ...ction of the Northern and ...He also estimates that at ...required for the defence of ...e of the Western Frontier.

...cle from a correspondent of ...commend to every party; ...s in particular. "*Sherman* ...aded Republican, and his ...of wisdom. Read it! ...he bill (Sub-Treasury) re- ...the simplicity of its provi- ...y" indeed!! Has the high ...nned this paragraph, read ...ydrostatic weights, the mys- ...es, the magic complication ...s, bolts? Why it is *simply* ...ty. It *simply* puts into the ...tive the whole money power ...ply combines the command ...e command of the navy, the ...*simply* weds the purse with ...*ly* changes the very nature ...ur simple Republic into an ...*ly* destroys all the democra- ...ances of power, which our ...y and so scrupulously adjust- ...ver since the adoption of the ...terly shifts the whole machi- ...djusted division of powers.— ...Treasury scheme will con- ...ic Republican Government ...spotism. Is our party mad? SHERMAN.

...en the hours of 7 and 8 o'- ...g, a fracas took place in a ...man named Marseille, at the ...and Claude street, during ...received a blow from a knife ...nown, and commenced spit- ...alarming extent. On being ...er, he was placed on a neigh- ...edical aid immediately sent ...save his life.—The coroner ...mmoned, and a verdict of ... Our informant could not ...es of the parties concerned.

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

ASHES....			Otta Pa....	35	36
Pot....cwt...	8 00	8 25	Southern do	33	34
Pearl....	8 75	9 00	Barley Eastern....	95	1 00
BUTTER....			do ...Pa....	85	95
Tub.....lb....	12½	13	MOLASSES.....		
Extra keg.			New Orleans....	34	38
No. 1....	13		Sugar-hou e.....		
No. 2....	12½		do. N. York....	47	50
CANDLES.....			do. Philada....	48	53
Sperm....	32	33	do. Steam....	55	56
Mould tallow....	13	14	Trinidad....	33	35
Dip....	12	12½	Porto Rico....	30	36
COAL.....			Eng. French Isl....		
Lehigh....ton..	6 50		Hav & Matanzas....	39	33
Schuylkill....	6 25	6 50	MACKEREL.....		
COFFEE...duty...free....			No. 1...bbl....	11 75	12 00
Havana....	10	11	No. 2....	9 25	0 00
Maracaybo....	10½	11	No. 3....	5 75	6 00
Java....	12	14	OIL.....		
St. Domingo....	9½	9½	Linseed, Am. from store....	74	78
Porto Rico....	10½	12	do Dutch....	1 10	1 11
Cuba....	10	11½	Whale...gal....	35	40
Laguira....	11	11½	Sperm winter....	1 00	1 10
Rio....	10	12½	do spring....	90	95
COTTON, duty 3 cts per lb			PLASTER PARIS.....		
Louisiana....	9½	12½	In Del'wre ton	3 25	3 37
Mobile....	10½	12½	In Schuylkill..	3 25	3 31
N. Ala. and Tenn.	9	12	SEEDS.....		
S. C. and Geo..	9½	12½	Clover..bush..	6 00	7 00
N. C. and Va..	9	11½	Flaxseed....	1 40	1 45
FREIGHTS.....			Timothy..bush.	2 50	3 00
To Pittsburgh, per canal 100 lbs.			Herds...bush....	50	
FLOUR and MEAL.....			Orchard grass..	1 50	1 75
Superfine...bbl	7 50	8 00	WHISKEY.....		
Fine....	7 00		Rye in bbls....	36	38
Rye....	4 75	5 00	do in hhds....	37	38
Middling....	4 75	5 50	do from wagons..	37	39
Corn Meal....	3 37½		WOOL.....		
do...in hhds.	16 50	17 25	Prime Saxony fleece ...lb....	65	73
GRAIN.....			Am. wash. ful bl'd.	48	50
Rye Pa....	95	98	do....¾ blood....	42	46
Rye Southern....	94	95	do....½ blood....	40	42½
Wheat Pa....	1 70	1 75	do....¼ and com.	33	36
Do South bush	1 70	1 75	Sup'r. pulld lambs.	43	46
Corn L. C. white...	65	66	No. 1...do....	30	32
do. L. C. yellow..	66	68			
do. U. C. round..	66	68			

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 31, 1838.

E. Easton is our only agent in CINCINNATI, O. Our subscribers are respectfully requested to pay him their arrears and the present years' subscription.

M. Thomas is no longer agent at Washington, N. C. subscriptions must not be paid to him.

*** Thomas White, Wood Engraver, is particularly requested to return the *borrowed* annual to this office.

The practice of rapid driving through the public streets continues to the great danger of the community, while those whose duty it is, to see the law executed in this respect look on with a coolness that would induce us to suspect there was some connivance between them and the offenders. We are led to this remark by an event which occurred on Wednesday afternoon, that might have terminated in the death of one of the parties. Two vehicles were rapidly driving down Fourth street, apparently for the purpose of testing the relative speed of the horses, and when some distance above Poplar Lane, the person in hindmost was suddenly thrown out. He received a severe wound in the head, and came near striking the curb, while the horse went at full speed until stopped on the pavement. Passengers at the time in the public highway were exposed to imminent risk, not to speak of the hazard to young children and infirm persons. The practice now become too frequent of police officers frequenting taverns and other improper places, calls loudly for reform. The law can never be carried into execution, while those appointed to administer it, are so careful in abstaining from giving their presence where only it is wanted.

A disturbance took place a few days since, at the Naval Asylum on the Schuylkill, in which some of the inmates commenced an assault on their associates, the officers of the institution not having the power to enforce order, sent for assistance.

Information was given at the Navy Yard, when an officer and a guard were despatched to the spot, who succeeded in arresting the principal offenders, and conveyed them to the Sea Gull, now lying in the Delaware.

On Friday the 23d, the bill for the relief of the Washington and Jefferson Colleges coming up in the Senate, Mr. Fraley, of the city, moved that the whole bill should be stricken out, and a bill to establish the school of arts, and endow the colleges and academies be inserted in the place thereof. The motion was accepted, and the bill passed the committee, on the second reading it was amended by an unanimous vote, by which $100,000 annually is appropriated to common schools. In this shape after passing the final reading by a vote of 25 to 5, it was sent to the House. Mr. Carpenter made a strong effort to have the school of arts struck out. This bill gives the school of arts annually five thousand dollars for twenty years; twelve hundred dollars annually to colleges, and from three to five hundred dollars to academies. In the House of Representatives the committee on the bill, reported the same as committed.

The Algonquin, a first rate Liverpool packet, recently arrived, after the long passage of about seventy days, in a miserable plight. She encountered for forty days together, strong westerly gales, the bulwarks were lost, with fifteen stauncheons, started the head knees, cut water and the upper part of the stem. The cargo, worth about three hundred thousand dollars, was entirely preserved. The ship sprung a leak near three feet under water, which was with great difficulty and risk remedied by Captain Turley, the experienced commander. Great anxiety had been felt for the fate of the vessel, which is now happily removed.

A naval court martial was held in this city on the 5th inst. when passed Midshipman Thomas M. Mull was tried, and sentenced to be cashiered; the sentence has been approved.

Virginia appears to be directing her efforts to the developement of the rich resources with which she abounds. Richmond has capital to a considerable amount invested in manufactures, and at Petersburg, some of the factories have yielded dividends of thirty-four per cent. At Fredericksburg there is a woollen factory, and a large silk factory is now being erected.

The Germantown Telegraph states, that a few days since, the engineer on the Norristown Rail-road, perceived, when opposite the falls, a bundle laying directly across the rails. When opened, it proved to be a living child, which but for this timely interference would have perished. To the mother the epithet of monster is applied, but what term of reprobation is strong enough to stamp the character of the father.

We learn from our exchange papers, that much damage has been suffered by vessels, on the coast in the gale of the 17th inst. The captain of the sloop William, at Norfolk, reports, that he saw fifteen wrecks on the beach, ten of which were schooners, two were sloops, and three dismasted vessels. They were all within sixty miles south of Cape Henry.

On Sunday last there arrived at New York, more than seventy vessels, twenty-one of which were from foreign ports, the whole value of their cargoes is from eight to ten millions of dollars.

From an article in the Journal of Commerce, it appears that the bounty of six cents a bushel, given by the State of Maine, on wheat grown within the State last year, amounted to $76,954,- from which it follows that 1,282,576 bushels of wheat were raised.

A writer in the Richmond Compiler of the 7th inst. urges with much force on the Virginia Legislature, the necessity and importance of extending an immediate encouragement to the growing and manufacture of silk. His remarks are worthy of all acceptation by those to whom they are addressed.

The Legislature of the State of Tennessee has passed an act for the establishment of common schools, which provides that the superintendant shall before the first Monday in February annually, apportion the school monies among the counties and school districts. The distribution is to be made according to the ratio of white children between the ages of six and sixteen. Where the public funds are not sufficient to remunerate the teacher, the commissioners are invested with power to collect the residue from those who send their children to school. It is made the duty of the constables to hold elections for school commissioners, and they are also to report to the clerks the number of children in their several districts, which the clerk is to certify to the superintendant.

The Joint Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to whom was referred sundry memorials praying for a repeal of the license law, have reported a bill containing the following provisions: No innholder or retailer is to sell a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons of any spirituous or mixed liquor, the whole of which is to be delivered and carried away at one time. The county commissioners are to license as many persons, apothecaries, and practising physicians as may be necessary to retail spirituous liquors for medicinal purposes only. The same power is given to the mayor and aldermen of the respective cities, and to the court of common pleas in the county of Suffolk. All licenses are to be so framed, as not to permit innkeepers and others to sell brandy, rum, or other intoxicating liquors except for medicinal purposes, all violations of the law to be punished by a fine. Should the bill pass and be carried into execution an acknowledged evil of great magnitude will be removed in one State at least.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette states that a man of the name of Cranmer, assailed the house of a Mr. Hosea Moore, and after driving the females out, proceeded to the apartment of Mr. Moore, whom he murdered by striking him on the head with a hammer. The assassin on being taken to prison exhibited all the indications of insanity, asserting that "his Heavenly Father had provided him with the hammer." The spectacle in the room of the murdered man is represented as most appalling. The evening previous the parties had been drinking freely according to their custom, and the intoxication thus produced, led to the commission of this aggravated crime.

By information from Toronto it appears that Sutherland and his aid Spencer had been brought to that place, and were put on trial by a court martial. If found guilty, according to a late law of Upper Canada, they will suffer death by a summary process. Dreading the event, Sutherland attempted to bleed himself to death by cutting deep gashes in both arms, he fainted, and in this situation was discovered by the guards. The trial commenced on the 15th, the statements yet received, represent him as having been allowed every privilege necessary to his defence.

The Legislature of New Jersey, at the last session passed a law to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases, by which the crime of murder is divided into three degrees. Whenever a homicide is committed with a premeditated design, it is murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is made death. When the life of any person is destroyed by acts imminently dangerous, and that evince a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although there is no premeditation, it is defined to be murder in the 2d degree, the penalty of which, is imprisonment at hard labor for life. When the homicide is committed without a design to kill, but in the commission of a felonious act, it is murder in the third degree, and all so convicted are to undergo an imprisonment at hard labor, for a term not exceeding twenty years.

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed acts for the establishment of a bank, the creation of a fund for internal improvement, and to aid the formation of a common school fund. The surplus revenue, $2,500,000 to be raised on bonds of the state, the profits of the banks, are to be applied to the common schools, academies, and the payment of the interest arising on the bonds of the state. The state is to borrow $4,000,000 on the bonds for internal improvements, of which $1,460,000 is appropriated to East Tennessee, $1,000,000 to middle Tennessee, and 1,000,000 to the Western District. The Bank is to have seven branches, two in the east district, three in the middle, and two in the western, a supplemental act gives the directors of the principal bank, the power to fix the location, and appoint the directors of the branches; which are to be governed by the rules of the main institution with the privilege of making their own bye-laws.—Each of these branches must have at least $400,000 capital, to be reduced to $300,000, whenever the branch shall make a net profit of 8 per cent. At the time the bank commences operation, the branches must have at least $200,000, and the principal bank not more than $750,000, and when the whole capital is paid in, the bank is required to have $1,750,000 for banking purposes. The notes are to be signed by the President of the principal bank, unless otherwise ordered by the directors.

A new and able work on the currency is now in the press, and will be published in the course of next week, written by Mr. S. E. Parker. A full view of this important question is taken by the learned and intelligent author, and the work itself abounds in numerous pregnant illustrations of the relative operations of a specie and paper currency. The doctrine it inculcates is founded on indisputable facts drawn from the transactions of the most prosperous commercial nations of the world. The great principles which regulate commerce, and in their application effect the prosperity of individual states, have rarely been given to the public in so lucid a form.

Messrs. Harper and Brothers have published Miss Martineau's new work on this country, entitled "Retrospect of Western Travel." It displays greater ability with less labour than her previous production. Many of the sketches of character are well drawn, and some of the shrewd remarks on certain prominent individuals not without truth. A more liberal spirit seems to pervade the present work than might have been expected, though there are some topics discussed, which in some sections of the country will not be kindly received.

The work is for sale by Mr. H. Perkins, No. 134 Chesnut street.

Messrs. Carey, Lea and Blanchard have published a new work, with the title, "Walsingham, the Gamester," written by Capt. Frederic Chamier. It is a record of the depravity and vice of a professed gambler, but one who born to wealth and honor, by the vicious persuasions of corrupt associates, had been lured from the path of virtue. The certain and inevitable consequences of this mode of life are faithfully displayed in the career of both the victims and their deceivers. After a long catalogue of crimes had been run through, the hero of the scene, is brought to reflection, and repenting of previous errors, does an act of justice in relinguishing his ill-gotten gain, and is restored to his family and friends. The work contains many interesting, and instructive passages.

The amount of tolls received on the public works from the first of November, 1837, to March the 18th, 1838, was two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, which was sixty-five thousand dollars more than was received in the same months of the preceding year.

The bill before the House of Representatives extending the privilege of Jury trial to all cases where human liberty is involved, was after some discussion in committee of the whole, decided in the negative by a vote of 17 to 11.

Arrangements it is understood have been made for cutting a canal through the island in the Delaware, opposite the city.

A stronger instance of the present deplorable condition of the domestic exchange cannot be given than is exhibited in the fact, that in this week notes of the banks of Tennessee and Mississippi have been sold at from twenty five to thirty per cent. discount, and those of many southern banks cannot be disposed of on any terms. The necessary consequence is loss, embarrasment and final ruin, and all this for the simple reason that men prefer the indulgence of party rancor, before the dictates of a sound, sober judgment.

Would not some of our Western and Southern friends do a good business in buying up the notes of their neighborhood, by advertising instead of applying to the brokers, who *shave* most unmercifully, those who are obliged to receive foreign notes, but will only sell them at a small discount?

We trust our subscribers and agents will endeavour to remit Pennsylvania or Northern notes whenever in their power. Our subscription bills are very small in amount, and it bears very hard on us to be compelled to lose 10 or 15 per cent. out of the amount.

HARRISBURG.

Dr. Burden, speaker of the Senate, on the 26th inst. resigned the station, and Mr. Penrose was duly elected in his place by 17 votes to 11. On retiring from the chair, the gentleman pronounced an eloquent address to the members.

The Improvement Bill was reported by Mr. Strohm, with certain amendments; it was increased about 150,000 dollars in the committee. The amendment raises the appropriation to the West Branch to $100,000, and gives $20,000 to the French Creek feeder and the Beaver division each, for repairs.

In the House, Mr. Tyson proposed a bill for incorporating the Tide Lock Canal Company of Philadelphia, as an amendment to a bill from the Senate, which was passed through three readings, and sent to the Senate for its concurrence. Mr. Hinchman, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill according with the memorial of the Rail-road convention, for effecting a survey of the Allegany mountains, and appropriating $20,000 to that object. The Senate reported in favor of the same sum and for the same purpose.

TEMPERANCE.

We are requested to state, that Mr. Charles Kugler, the owner of the tavern at the sign of the Seven Stars, on the Lancaster Turnpike, seven miles from the city, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, has refused to rent the house any longer for a similar purpose. On Sunday, the 8th of April, a meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held there, at which it is expected several interesting addresses will be delivered by gentlemen from the city, from a platform to be erected where the *bar* has formerly stood. It is desired that the audience should be large on the occasion, that the advantages of Temperance may the more fully be spread before the public. It is most devoutly to be wished that this noble example may be followed in other places.

The outrageous Sub-treasury bill, is in the last stage in Congress, it puts all the revenues of the Country into the hands of the creatures of the Administration, to be squandered by favorites, in the purchase of votes, or any measure that a depraved policy may require, and gives to the President the power of an autocrat, whether the bill passes or not. We now are, and shall be under the system for the present year, unless Congress by some other measure, shall save the people from the present merciless war, which the government is making against the business men, the commerce and the currency of the country.

We claim the privilege to speak of these things as *national* politics without losing our character for neutrality in *party* politics—they are the errors of the *system*—the tinkering system of mending, where no mending was required, except to gratify the wilful passions of an old goose, who was the "friend of the poor and the enemy of the rich," and would increase the number of his friends by making *all* poor. The illusion of making the "gold flow up the stream of the Mississippi" and "to shine through the interstices of every mans' purse" has, we presume passed away, with the other glorifying promises that were held up to tickle and pur-blind the "dear people"—leaving nothing but the wrecks, the Experiments have caused—the loss of credit and confidence, the damage of business and the ruin of thousands.

The expenses of the General Government for the year 1837, are estimated at thirty-five millions, two hundred and eighty-one thousand, three hundred and sixty-one dollars, exclusive of the Post-office Department.

A PASSAGE IN CONGRESS.

"Mr. Halstead of N. J. spoke at some length upon a proposition to strike from the bill four thousand dollars for a *jet d'eau* in the Capitol yard. Mr. H. spoke at length upon this bill for the purpose of contrasting the expenses of Mr. Adams's Administration with the Administration of Gen. Jackson, and thus far of Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. H. gave a great number of statistical facts for the purpose of showing the increased expenditures since Mr. Adams went out of office. Mr. H. also compared the expenses of the Administrations of all preceding the past and present with Mr. Van Buren's and General Jackson's. In 1828, the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress were $100,000; now the bill asks for $300,000 for the contingent expenses. Then the messengers and runners of the House received about $6060, now about $25,000. Mr. Halstead stated columns of such facts as these—showing the average increase of all kinds of expenditures to be about three-fold. The united appropriations had increased from more than $13,000,000 to more than $35,000,000.

After Mr. Halstead had concluded, Mr. Bynum, the member from North Carolina, followed in reply, in a speech full of threats and personal remarks upon Mr. H. for making the speech he had made."

When J. Q. Adams's Administration expended annually for Government $10,000,000 there was a tremendous outcry of "Extravagance! Reform," &c. Now that the expenses are increased to 35,000,000 annually—and in place of a great surplus revenue, and the country free from debt, we have in anticipation a new National Debt, ten millions of which is already incurred, and a bill in Congress for ten millions more, which must be done, or the wheels of Government stop—very little is said about the matter.

From a statement given on the authority of the Albany Argus, there appears to have been a diminution of loans and discounts in N. Y. in the month from the 1st of Feb. to the 1st of March, of $1,095,566; the increase of specie amounts to $173,461; the circulation has decreased $408,500; the canal fund deposites have diminished $386,509; the individual deposites are $374,872 less; and the deposite of the State Treasurer, $158,273 less.

The banks in New York, will resume the payment of specie on the 10th of May, to do this they have within two weeks curtailed their discount operations half a million of dollars. To them the remark of the poet may well be applied; whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.

A bill passed the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, on Wednesday the 21st inst. by fifty-five votes to fourteen, for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

There seems to be a probability of more trouble with respect to boundary lines, as Texas has laid claim to a portion of the territory of Arkansas. According to the Richmond Inquirer, they have established land offices in the counties of Fayette and Miller, a majority of the people have elected representatives to the Congress of Texas, have organized counties, chosen sheriffs, coroners and other municipal officers.—Many have refused to pay taxes or in any manner recognise the jurisdiction of Arkansas. The Governor has intimated his intention of referring the matter to the President of the United States, and obtaining a definitive settlement of this question.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MARCH 27th, 1838.

The past week in the Senate has been one of great interest and importance, unequalled during the session, and among other things we have had two very severe contests of a day each between two pairs of opposing political champions. Mr. Southard having concluded his two days' speech, with the full amount of his usual fulness and ability; Mr. Cuthbert moved to strike out the 23d section of the Sub-Treasury Bill, which provides that the Government shall gradually, (in six years,) cease entirely to receive the notes of all the banks, and which contains the whole that Mr. Calhoun was to obtain by his change of position. This motion apparently came by surprise; but it soon fully appeared that King Caucus had been up, and had done his work most thoroughly. Mr. Calhoun expressed the wish to speak the next day in opposition to this motion and on the general merits of the Bill. But instead of touching at all on the Bill or the motion to strike out, he commenced at once a political personal contest with Mr. Webster which continued the whole day. Mr. C. speaking two hours at the first onset. He proposed to demolish Mr. Webster's argument against the Bill, and then himself; and in order to make these objects of attack the more tangible, he represented Mr. W's argument as an edifice with a middle part, two disproportioned wings, and a vastly disproportioned portico; and Mr. W. as a huge image, whom he, Mr. W., had set up for himself for others to worship, with a pigmy carricature of Mr. Calhoun by its side, to magnify the great image by the contrast. So much for symbols.

This assault on Mr. W's argument was pretty much of a piece with his arguments in favor of the divorce and Sub-Treasury, though less moonstriken, or Sub-Treasury striken, various scarifying applications having evidently corrected to some extent the irregularities of the phrenological functions. It was on the whole very ingenious, as ingenuity was much required; but it would be hardly interesting to go further into detail.

His attack on Mr. W's acts and opinions, was more able, perhaps nearly as much so, as it could be. He denied, what Mr. W. had asserted, that they had acted together on nearly all important subjects up to 1825; and in proof of this denial he urged that Mr. W. had always been a Federalist of the old school, while Mr. C. had been as uniformly a Republican on the principles of state rights and of the Resolutions of '98. He called it a boast in Mr. Webster to say that he had always acted and ever would act for the interests of the whole country, and insisted that his patriotism had never got across Mason and Dixon's lines. His ancestors of the north had procured the slaves of the South, had sold them at their full value, pocketing the cash and giving a warrantee of the right of the south in slave property. In addition to this, that property had been guaranteed to the south by the Constitution, in the adoption of which the north were parties and actors. And now every effort was made by Mr. W's constituents of the north, to deprive the south of this property, so guaranteed, and to reduce the white people of the south as they had reduced the Africans, to a state of slavery and dependency, this probably being not only necessary to the prosperity but to the existence of the south. In the meantime Mr. W. had looked on in utter silence, while these rights were assailed; nay he had endeavored to apologize for the course of his constituents, and to screen them, instead of protecting the rights of the south.

And as it respected the Tariff also, Mr. W. had been wholly sectional. He had at first, in behalf of northern merchants, attended a free trade meeting at Faneuil Hall, but as soon as northern manufactures arose, he had wheeled about and became a zealous advocate for the protective system, under whose banner he had ever since acted. He had from that time gone for a protective Tariff on all occasions, and when South Carolina had set herself in deadly opposition to it, nullifying the Acts of Congress in favor of it, Mr. W. had been the leader in framing and carrying the force Bill, which was to bring South Carolina to the foot of the Executive or deluge her soil with blood. And when the compromise Bill rose like a rainbow on a storm, Mr. W. had opposed it. Such were the main proofs of Mr. W's sectionality and want of that wide patriotism of which he had boasted.

In contrast with this Mr. C. said that he himself had always favored the interests of the north as far as his conscience and principles would let him. As proof of this he adduced what he had done for the Navy and Army, for internal improvements, for a National Bank, and even for a protective Tariff, all of which promoted the interests of the north far more than the south.—I believe in this part it was felt by all that Mr. Calhoun's acts and practice had been much better and more generous than his professions and principles; as it was in the case of nullification, Georgia nullified in fact, while South Carolina only talked nullification. Mr. C. closed by alluding to Mr. W's course during the late war, but said he should not open this volume unless he should be again assaulted by Mr. W.

Mr. Webster said he had come late to the Capitol, and was surprised to be told by a friend whom he met, that he had better hasten on if he wished to be present at his own annihilation, for the war against him had been carried into Africa. Accordingly on his arrival, he found that the war had been carried into Africa; but when Scipio Africanus came upon Carthage, Hannibal was absent; but unlike Scipio, the invader now would find Mr. W., though not Hannibal, at home, and ready for him.

If Mr. C. designed or desired to say any thing at any time about the late war, now was the day and now the hour; he desired no concealment on that point. (Mr. Calhoun shook his head.) Mr. W. did not like this mysterious and general mode of insinuation, as if something monstrous was under cover, which in mercy was concealed. An assassin-like series of assaults had been made upon him in this way from all quarters, in relation to his course in the late war, and heaven and earth had been ran sacked to find something specific. At length a private letter of his to a friend in Western New York had been laid hold of, in which it was supposed the much desired arcanum might be found; but after a full consultation in secret conclave, it was concluded that if nothing more significant could be found, they had better give up the point, and return to the old practice of nodding and winking. Mr. W. said he was in private life till after the commencement of the late war; and afterwards he had urged that we should rather meet the British on the ocean than the land, on their own element, where their power was paramount, where a shock would be most sensibly felt, and where our arms had in fact been the most successful. But if he had ever said or done anything unpatriotic in relation to that war, he knew it not, and he challenged his worst enemies to make out their specifications, instead of false and slanderous insinuations, and then if they could, hold him up to the public contempt.

Having so far vindicated himself, he turned on Mr. Calhoun, and proved him the father of internal improvements, by his magnificent report on that subject, and by his project of the bonus Bill, setting aside $1,500,000 with the interest, for purposes of internal improvement. He showed him also the father of the protective tariff, by his Bill to protect southern cotton, about the time of the above free trade meeting at old Faneuil, also of the late United States Bank, of which he was the most, or at least, one of the most efficient supporters; and in fine the father of almost the whole progeny, which he had of late been laboring so earnestly, and with all his might to destroy.

Mr. Webster closed by reading a law passed by the State of Franklin, now East Tennessee, but then declaring itself independent, because North Carolina had without its consent had ceded it to the United States, in which law it was provided that their Governor should receive as a salary 1000 deer skins, and all the other officers of government a number of these and other skins, down to 'coon and mink skins, in proportion to the grade of their rank and services. He recommended some similar provision to Mr. Calhoun, to fill up the vacuum in the Sub-Treasury Bill, made by striking out the 23d section. This was the occasion of more and heartier laughter than I have ever before seen at any time in Congress.

The contest between Mr. Southard and Mr. Wall, was quite as long, and perhaps as earnest. It recalled their political lives and opinions, and to their respective relations to the state which they represent. Mr. Wall proved himself what I did not know he was before, the greatest wag, as I believe, in Congress.

The Senate labored on Saturday till after nine at night. The 23d section of the Bill, embraving all Mr. Calhoun's "divorce," and the only apparent compensation for his aid, was stricken out by yeas 31, nays 21; this was too hard; to demolish first the man by his old friends and then his platform by the aid of his men. Mr. Tipton then moved to insert a requisition, compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the notes of specie paying Banks. This motion was negatived after a most earnest debate, yeas 22, nays 30. Mr. Webster moved to amend the Bill by forbidding the Secretary to issue or enforce any general order, (as the Specie Circular,) making a discrimination in the money or medium, in different branches of the revenue, to be received for the public dues. This amendment was carried by yeas 37, nays 14; a strong vote. Mr. Calhoun then turned against the Bill, and at some length assigned his reasons, which would have been plain enough without. He is now a man on his own hook. The Bill was ordered to be engrossed by yeas 27, nays 25, weaker than I expected. It was passed yesterday by the Senate.

To-day the House have had it up, and pending a motion to refer it to the Finance Committee, it was *laid on the table* yeas 107, nays 97, some of its enemies as I understood, voting to have it live a while longer. It is possible, however, that it may rise again, as the vote was not a full one. But whether it rise in body or in spirit, the ghost of Macbeth was a mosqueto to it.

The House have passed the General appropriation Bill, which, together with the late expose of the Treasury by Mr. Cambreleng, has raised to-day the cry of economy in the Senate; "much cry, &c." That expose would be worth a sketch; but my space is insufficient, and it is published at large in the National Intelligencer.

PLEASANT TRAVELLING.

The Rail Roads to Germantown, Manayunk and Norristown, afford a delightful ride with beautiful scenery, &c. at a very economical rate. The company have completed their summer arrangements. As it will be a great accommodation to many always to know at what hour to be at the Depot, the following is worth preserving:

NORRISTOWN RAIL ROAD,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NORRISTOWN.

From Philadelphia.		*From Norristown.*
At 5½ o'clock, A.M.	FARE 50 Cents.	At 8 o'clock, A.M.
10 " A.M.		1 " P.M.
3 " P.M.		5½ " P.M.
9 " P.M.		6 " P.M.

MANAYUNK.

From Philadelphia.		*From Manayunk.*
At 7 o'clock, A.M.	FARE 20 Cents.	At 8 o'clock, A.M.
9 " A.M.		10 " A.M.
12 " M.		1 " P.M.
2 " P.M.		3 " P.M.
5 " P.M.		6 " P.M.

GERMANTOWN.

From Philadelphia.		*From Germantown.*
At 7 o'clock, A.M.	FARE 20 Cents.	At 8 o'clock, A.M.
10 " A.M.		11 " A.M.
2 " P.M.		3 " P.M.
4 " P.M.		5 " P.M.
6 " P.M.		7 " P.M.

ZINC AND BRASS.

By an advertisement in another column it will be observed that an opportunity now exists of commencing a business, new, we believe in this country, and which, if properly managed, would probably lead to valuable results. The gentleman owning the Zinc Mines, of which four veins have been discovered, has tested the quality of the Ore, and found it very superior for the manufacture of the finest brass, &c. Capital could be profitably invested.

Twelve thousand tons of coal have been carried by the Beaver Meadow Company, from their mines at Beaver Meadow, to Parryville, since the navigation closed last fall.

The water has been let into the Pennsylvania canal, and the boats have began to run.

SUB TREASURY.

Lyman Leslie, late Post-master, and *Sub Treasurer at Lacoma*, Harrison county, Indiana, collected as we learn from good authority, the amount of 43 subscriptions to the Saturday Evening Post, which he has been especially cautious not to remit. The public funds in the hands of such precious knaves, would we presume, never find their way back to a legitimate place of deposite. This is one among the thousand evidences of the fallacy of the scheme which is now agitating the country. This said Leslie would do well to take the hint, and save himself further disgrace, by making immediate restitution.

MULBERRY TREES.

Such is the demand for the Chinese and Brussa trees, that we are informed the owner of ten or twenty thousand of these valuable plants has directed his agent in this city to offer them at public sale. A sale will accordingly be held of the Morus Multicaulis, Brussa trees and others, on the 10th of April next. An advertisement showing the number and quantity of trees will appear next week.

Report says a mad dog was killed in Kensington on Tuesday afternoon, after having bitten two women.

In Recorder Bouviers charge to the Grand Jury of the Mayors court, at the present term, it is stated that there was on the 30th of Jan. 1838, 205 persons confined in the county prison, of whom 128 were habitually intemperate, 48 moderate drinkers, and only 26 abstemious.

In the cases of Rice and of Kirwan it was decided to be the common law of England, that "if one killed another in a deliberate duel, under provocation of charges against his character and conduct, however grevious, it is murder in him and his second."

The bill reported by Mr. Roberts, in the Legislature of Maryland, for the encouragement of agriculture; and that brought forward by the committee on agriculture, for the encouragement of the silk culture, have both been rejected in the House of Delegates. An important brance of industry is thus repressed in the state, and a large proportion of the benefits which would have accrued from its successful prosecution, is transferred to the wiser and more politic states. A false system of economy in the distribution of the public funds, is sometimes more injurious than a contrary mode of conduct, when directed to objects in themselves of lasting value to the community. *On this subject*, the Farmer and Gardener published at Baltimore, contains the following very apposite remarks, which are worthy the consideration of the Legislature of this state.

There is another point of view in which we look upon the rejection of the bill granting bounties to silk growers as unfortunate. It will retard for a time, if it does not repress, that generous spirit of enterprise that has seized upon our agriculturists. It will postpone to a more distant day that advancement in this branch of husbandry, which we had so fondly looked forward to. Had the legislature done as we conceive the observance of an enlightened policy would have dictated, we have no hesitation in saying, that in ten years, as many millions of dollars would have been added to the surplus products of Maryland; for her soil and climate are both most happily adapted to the silk culture, and nothing is wanting but that moral influence which *bounties* would have exerted to give an impetus to the business that would have placed it beyond the reach of casualty.

The State is now so deeply interested in our Internal Improvements, that it would be worse than suicide to its best interests—to its lasting prosperity—to withdraw its fostering care, and such being the case, it is surely the part of wisdom to urge her citizens to the adoption of a branch of industry, which promises so much individual wealth and public good, as does the silk culture; for should the worst come, which we do not anticipate, and the people be called upon to bear the burthen of the interest of the state debt, they would then be in a condition to meet this new demand upon their resources without feeling it as an onerous exaction. If examples were wanting to illustrate the good effects arising from bounties, our legislature have them in the wisdom,—in the salutary influence—of those adopted by Maine and Massachusetts, whose blessings are so manifest as to have silenced all opposition. Is proof wanted? If it be, it is to be found in the *unanimous* vote lately given on the bill recently passed by the latter state.

An Honest Confession.—The New York Evening Post, which is the leading organ of the General Government in the Commercial Emporium, makes the following candid admissions.—

"The democracy is in a very hazardous position. It is not to be disputed that our measures have accelerated the present state of things, and no party can withstand the odium of such a condition. If our masters do not remedy the evils that exist, we are overwhelmed beyond any peradventure.

"Financially speaking, the Bank of the United States worked well, and it is folly to suppose the people will consent to be long without it, unless the same result can be brought about in another way. The present state of things is not to be endured, and will not be endured."

The expenditures of the Florida war for the year 1837, were 6,500,000 dollars—for the present year they are estimated at 5,265,000 dollars—making in all 11,765,000, or about three times as much as all the land in Florida is worth.

CHESNUT Street THEATRE

La Petite Augusta's Farewell Benefit.

This Evening, March 31,

Will be presented the new Ballet Opera, entitled

THE DEW DROP, OR LA SYLPHIDE.

Hela............	Mr. Brough.
Donald............	Mr. Walton.
Chestie............	Mr. Thayer.
Bollie Snewnapple............	Mr. Hathwell.
Dew Drop............	La Petite Augusta.

With other Entertainments.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 23, received from
A. T. Stiger, $2 00
W. A. Fenn, nett, 4 25
Alex. Flash, nett, 4 65
75 cts. post. 60 cts. disc't.
Charles Atkins, 7 50
Chas. C. P. Hunt, esq. 10 00
J. McConiche, Esq. 3 00
Peter Gaylord, Esq. 2 00
Samuel Miller, Esq. 6 00
G. L. Shearer, Esq. 2 50
Amzi Robinson, esq. 5 00
J. Mathers, Esq. 8 00
Jno. D. Hoke, Esq. 5 00
James Hill, Esq. 1 00
J. Waddle, Esq. 2 00
Geo. H. Davis, Esq. 4 00
Robert R. Carr, esq. 7 00
Henry S. Beakes, esq. 5 00
A. M. Wharton, 2 00
March 24,
C. M. Walker, nett, 4 62
E. S. Williams, nett, 1 81
Elijah Dailey, Esq. 2 00
A. N. Mayer, 3 00
Aaron Coon, 5 00
S. S. Phelps, Esq. 5 00
S. M. Goulden, Esq. 4 00
March 26,
Upton P. Mont. nett, 1 75
W. Ross, N. York, 15 00
P. VanVolkenburg, esq. 2 00
Wm. Dalen, Esq. 5 00
Sam'l L. DuBose, esq. 4 00
Otto Church, 3 00
A. Nebisher, P.M. nett, 1 55
post. 25 cts.—not franked
L. Gay, Esq. N. H. 5 00
Dan'l Vaught, Esq. 20 00
Jesse Higgins, Esq. 3 00
J. Stevens, Esq. 6 00
O. P. Starkey, Esq. 12 00
F. Farwell, Jr. Esq. 4 00
C. Lynde, Esq. 2 00
March 27,
Francis King, Esq. 2 00
James Sampson, esq. 2 00
R. Winton, Esq. 5 00
Henry Mott, Esq. 10 00
Silas Judd, Esq. 1 00
Wm. W. Morgan, 2 00
March 28,
Adam Fogle, Jr. Esq. 6 00
Geo. Crawford, Esq. 5 00
Alonzo Bennett, Esq. 3 00
George Wertener, 4 00
W. D. Ewing, Esq. 2 00
R. C. Poe, Esq. 2 00
A. F. Thompson, esq. 2 00
March 29,
Wm. A. Fierce, Travelling Ag't, Harrisburg, 20 00
Henry F. Slaymaker, esq. 2 00
Levi Knowles, 5 00

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

From the Postmaster at New Haven, Ct.—We cannot afford to pay postages on letters from postmasters.—If they do not choose to take the trouble to write their names on the superscription, it is presumed that the contents are not worth knowing. From Tuscumbia, Ala. March 12.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

			price sold for.	par
172	shares	United States Bank,	117½a118½	100
6	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	48½	50
274	do.	Girard Bank,	48½a49½	50
13	do.	Commercial Bank,	58½a59	50
12	do.	Mechanics Bank,	49½	50
32	do.	Louisville Bank,	90	100
257	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	69½a75	100
77	do.	Kentucky Bank,	80a81	
17	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	90½91½	
100	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	96a97	100
10	do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	49	50
45	do.	Norristown R. R.	20a21½	20
20	do.	New Castle, R. R.		
20	do.	Mine Hill R. R.	75	
55	do.	Mec. & Tradesmen's Loan Co.	17½	
135	do.	Valley R. R.	35	
10	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	86	50

ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
31 Saturday.	5 46	6 14	7 11	
1 Sunday.	5 45	6 15	8 5	
2 Monday.	5 43	6 17	8 57	D. H. M.
3 Tuesday.	5 42	6 18	10 32	
4 Wednesday.	5 41	6 19	11 14	First 1 4 31
5 Thursday.	5 39	6 21	11 55	Full 9 9 5
6 Friday.	5 38	6 22	12 19	Last 17 10 49
7 Saturday.	5 37	6 23	12 58	New 24 1 59

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails

Eastern arrives ab't 5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern, 3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western, 2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 2 P. M. & 6 A. M.	

Athenian Institute Lectures.—Saloon of the Musical Fund Hall.—Professor HENRY REED will lecture before the Athenian Institute and Mercantile Library, on Tuesday evening, April 3d, on "The Literary Opportunities of Men of Business."

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday 24th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Demme, CHARLES AUGUSTE FIOT, to JULIE J. PICOLET, all of this city.

On the 14th of October last, by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, Mr. CHARLES C. WILSON, to Miss SARAH RUSHKER, all of Southwark.

On Sunday evening, 4th ult. by the Rev. J. B. Hardenberg, WILLIAM L. PERKINS, to Miss ANN STAGGERS, all of this city.

In New York, on Thursday evening, 22d inst. by the Rev. Henry Chase, Mr. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia, to Miss CAROLINE M. OGDEN, of New York.

At Christ Church, Baltimore, on the evening of the 22d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Johns, Commander SAMUEL W. DOWNING, of the United States Navy, to Miss ELIZA K. CLARK, daughter of the Hon. John Clark, Member of Congress from the State of New York.

At Richmond, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Empie, CHARLES E. HORN, Esq. to MARY ANN HORTON, Vocalists, both of London, Eng.

DEATHS.

On Monday, 12th inst. Mr. ASA THOMSON, of Venice, Cayuga Co. N. Y. aged 80 years, 6 months and 18 days.

On Thursday morning, the 22d inst. at Parkmount, Chester Creek, Delaware county, MARGARET JANE M'CALLUM, the only child of Granville E. M'Callum, aged 2 years, 5 months and 17 days.

On Tuesday morning, 27th inst. REBECCA, wife of Mr. Robert Ewing, in the 35th year of her age.

On the 27th inst. Mrs. MARGARETTA SEELEY.

On Seventh-day afternoon, MARY S. wife of Dr. Charles Noble, aged 36 years.

On Saturday, 24th instant, CAROLINE A. S. HUGHES, eldest daughter of John M. and Sarah Hughes, in the 8th year of her age, of measles.

On the 25th inst. after a lingering and painful illness, Mr. JOHN O'NEALE, aged 51 years and 7 months, late of Charleston, S. C.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. MARY WORKNOT, wife of Conrad Worknot, in the 59th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. SAMUEL BLANCHARD PARKER, son of Charles and Eliza Parker, in the 3d year of his age.

At Dutch Settlement, Attakapas, Lou. on the 6th of March, suddenly, of pleurisy, Captain WILLIAM VAN HOOK, of Kensington, Philadelphia county, in the 52d year of his age.

At Norfolk, on the 18th inst. on board of schr. C. C. Zabriskie, JOSEPH BUNKALL, aged about 45 years—a mariner, and a native of Maryland.

At Harrisburg, on the 24th inst. THOMAS HAYES, aged 2 years and 8 months, son of Captain Thomas Hayes, of this city.

On Monday last, in Harrisburg, ELIZABETH CLENDENIN, infant daughter of Charles C. Rawn, Esq. aged 3 years.

There were 116 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 51 of which were adults, and 65 children. 13 people of color included in the amount.

ZINC! BRASS! PINCHBECK!

THE advertiser has discovered on his land in Perry County, Tenn. abundance of the ORE OF ZINC with which he has made *Fine Brass*, by amalgamating it with Copper Ore. He will supply any quantity of the Ore to Brass Founders, or to a Company disposed to embark in the business of manufacturing Brass, Dutch Gold, &c. &c. free from the mine at $40 per ton, or calcined in a reverberatory furnace, and ground all ready for brass making, at 45 dollars per ton.

The only reason he does not commence the profitable business of making brass himself, is the want of capital.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. mar 31—tf

TETTER Ointment.

DOCTOR ABRAHAM HOWELL'S GENUINE TETTER OINTMENT.

This Ointment cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ring-worm, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Grubs on the face, and all species of cutaneous eruptions.—It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per dozen.—A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by M. E. Howell, at No. 61 north 8th, the second door above Cherry st. Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to with despatch.

Also sold by G. Gordon, No. 13 south Seventh street.

Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, will be prepared only by M. E. Howell, widow of the late Dr. Abraham Howell.

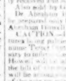
CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed upon the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, the proprietor considers it necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be affixed to each box, and in future the bills of directions enveloping the Genuine Ointment, will be accompanied with the fac simile of the signature of the sole proprietor, M. E. Howell, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

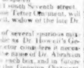
I do hereby certify, that my daughter Adaline was afflicted with the scald head, for three months. It commenced with a dry scurf, attended with incessant itching, and continued to get worse; several lumps had risen on the back part of her head, which broke out in sores and tended greatly to aggravate, and were very painful, more especially when her head was combed. Hearing of remarkable cures performed by Dr. Abraham Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, I procured one box and used it according to the directions, and to my great satisfaction it abated the itching, and made considerable alteration for the better. The usage of the ointment being plain and easy —giving relief immediately that the ointment was applied —induced me to persevere, and by using two or three boxes more have realized a perfect cure. It is upwards of three years since the cure was effected, and there is not the smallest appearance of the complaint remaining.

Witness my hand, CATHARINE MILLER, mar 31—3m Wood street, near Sixth.

Removal.



SLEEPER & BROTHER



Have removed their Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, from No. 14 N. 3d st. to No. 120 Market st. between 3d and 4th sts. Philada. mar 31—3mo

Morus Multicaulis,

OR Chinese and Italian Mulberry Trees, and cuttings by the hundred or thousand, for sale by OWEN WILLIAMS, Black Horse, Chester county, Penn.

A very liberal discount will be given on cash payments. jan 13—tf

ORATORIO OF DAVID.

Philadelphia Sacred Music Society.

THE THIRD Concert of the season will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, April 5th, 1838, at the *MUSICAL FUND HALL*, in Locust st. above Eighth.

The performance will consist of the splendid Oratorio of David, by the Chevalier Sigismund Neukomm, *entire*. The Orchestra will be sustained with additional strength. A vast number of Amateurs and Professors having kindly volunteered their services, among which we number SCHMITZ, CROSS, MEIGNEN, &c. &c.

Trumpet Obligato,	J. T. NORTON, R. A. M.
Instrumental Conductor,	H. KNAUFF.
Vocal Conductor,	D. WILLIAMS.

Part First.

PERSONAGES.

David,	Michal, Daughter of Saul.
Saul,	Sister of David.
Jonathan,	Messenger.
Goliah,	Shepherds, Warriors, Levites.
High Priest,	Male and Female attendants.

Introduction—A Desert near Bethlehem. David, his Sisters, Shepherds.
Recitative—David. Dear Partners.
Choral Hymn (four choirs)—O Lord thy guardian care.
Air—David. My flock, my friends, farewell.
Recitative—Sister of David. 'Tis well, my brother.
Air—Return O David.
The Valley of Elah. The camps of the Israelites and the Philistines.
Chorus of Israelites—Behold the Giant.
Recitative—Goliah. Ye Men of Israel.
Recitative—David. Who is this Philistine?
Recitative—Goliah. I cannot war with boys.
Duett—Goliah and David. Come unto me.
Introduction and Chorus—He falls.
Recitative and Air—Daughters of Saul. Our fears are o'er.
Entry of the Army of the Israelites into Gibeah.
Triumphal March and Grand Chorus—Daughters of Israel.
Quartet, Cannon—Who can proclaim.
Grand Chorus (Fugue)—Thou art a God of wonders.

Part Second.

The Palace of Saul. Introduction.
Recitative and Air—Saul. Come gentle sleep.
Recitative—Jonathan. I will lay me down.
Recitative—Saul. Who talks of Peace?
Air—David. When fairest on a Monarch's brow.
Recitative—Saul. I'll hear no more.
Chorus—Haste thee away.
Hall in the Palace.
Terzetto—Daughter of Saul, Jonathan and David—Dearer to me.
Camp near Mount Gilboa.
Recitative—Saul. Wretch that I am.
Duett—Saul and Jonathan. Lo where they come.
Battle Symphony.
Recitative—Messenger. Oh, how shall I proclaim.
Chorus—O Israel mourn.
Recitative—High Priest. Saul and his Heaven
Grand Chorus of People, Coronation Anthem—Hail to thee David.
Air—David. Glory to God.
Grand Chorus—Hail to thee, David.
Celestial Chorus—Blessed be he.
Grand Chorus Final—Blessed be he that cometh.

The performance will commence precisely at half past 7 o'clock.

A committee will attend at the Hall for the distribution of members and ladies tickets on the day of performance from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

A limited number of tickets for sale at the principal Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Price $1 each. JAMES R. DICKSON, mar 31—1t Secretary Board of Managers.

FRENCH & ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Subscriber will commence, on the first Monday in April, in the large brick building, corner of Church Lane and Market Square, in the pleasant village of Germantown, a Boarding and Day School, in which will be taught the different branches of a sound and practical English education, together with the French and Spanish languages in their purity, music, &c. Plain sewing and ornamental needle work, will also be taught to those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of these necessary branches of domestic economy. Teachers of experience and undoubted character, will conduct the Seminary. A limited number of day scholars will be received.

Terms can be ascertained by applying at the Seminary after the first of April. ANNA MAFOTHER. mar 31—tf

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY & DISCLOSURES.

To the People of the United States in general, and the CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA in particular.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS.—You all know that a scandalous and libellous advertisement, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." has been published in all the city papers for several days back. It is not necessary for me to enlarge, either on the nature of the advertisement or my own character, as the former speaks for itself, and the latter is open to the investigation of my fellow citizens, either of Philadelphia or my native city, New York, where I am well known, having resided there all my life until I came to this city, in March, 1836. As the person who inserted the advertisement to which I allude, absconded immediately, without leaving any address, and as I had no reason to expect such an attack from any quarter, I naturally supposed it to be the production of some secret enemy or *hardened impostor*, but did not suspect that that enemy or that impostor had any connection with the business, (assuming the name of Brandreth being a common trick). Recent discoveries, however, have opened my eyes to the true state of the case; and altho' I am now more fully convinced that the advertisement alluded to is in *reality* the work of an impostor, I am sorry to add that that impostor is in connection with my business. However painful to my own feelings or astonishing to the public the disclosures I am about to make may be, I am compelled, in justice to myself, my family, and my fellow citizens, to make known the *whole truth*.

In the first place I feel bound to state, that when I first came to Philadelphia, and indeed until within the last six months, I myself was the dupe of the impostor, and did believe that [illegible] *did exist* such a person as Dr. B. BRANDRETH, of New York, and notwithstanding the repeated injuries I have received from the hands of the individual who assumes that name, I would have kept the secret in my own breast, (as that fact does not change the quality of the medicine) if his recent attempts to destroy my character and defraud me of my share in the business had not rendered an exposure absolutely necessary. I now publicly declare, and am ready to support the same by *proof*, that there is not now living either in this or any other country, any person who has, to the best of my knowledge, a legal claim to the name of Dr. Brandreth, or who is *sole proprietor* of the *popular* and *praiseworthy medicine* known by the name of Brandreth's Pills—the *original* Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool, being deceased some years, and *none* of the persons who have *assumed* that name in this country, being in any way connected with the family. I will state further, for the information of the public (although it is against my interest to do so) that the Brandreth Pills are *not a patent medicine*, neither is there, nor can there be in this country, any *sole* proprietor of it.

Unless compelled in my own defence, I will not *expose the origin* of the individual who *assumes* the name of *Dr. Brandreth*, in the libelous advertisement above alluded to, but that the public may have a *slight insight* into his character, I will relate some of his late conduct towards me.

As the plan which he has always followed up, of abusing the druggists, begat ill feelings towards me, I proposed to him, in October last, to cease that practice, and let them have the medicine to *sell*, at such a *profit* as would render it an object to them to deal in the *genuine article*. To this he would not agree, but told me if I was displeased with the manner in which the general business was conducted, I might *sell out*. I felt so indignant at his conduct, as well as at the disreputable manner in which the business was being conducted, that I told him I was willing to do so. He did not make me an offer at that time, but did all in his power to render my situation *uncomfortable*. Among other things, the medicine I received from N. York began to be *complained of* by my customers; still I did not suspect any treachery on *his part*—but when he thought that his plans had produced a proper effect, and that I was sufficiently sick of my situation, he came to this city and desired me to *sell out again*. Again I agreed to do so, and the price was fixed, the only stipulation on my part being that I would not manufacture or sell the *Brandreth Pills* in any part of the United States. All this being settled, he left my office to have the necessary papers filled up, but returned to tell me that he could not conclude the bargain, unless I would sign a bond not to engage in the sale of any medicines whatever. This being a demand which he had no right to make, I of course refused to consent, and he then departed, apparently *friendly*, but immediately sent *private* notice to the factory, not to forward my usual supplies of medicine.

I wrote for an explanation, and the only answer I have received is the insulting *libel* above alluded to—the evident intention of which is to weaken the confidence of the public in me, and thus defraud me of my rights, and drive me from the business by *force*. This is the reason why he pretends to take offence at my late advertisements, which are in fact the same as they *always have been*.

Having discovered therefore that he and his associates in the business have proceeded to the commission of such improper acts, in order to ruin me, I feel called upon to *dissolve the connection*, which I now do in the following words:—I, Wm Wright, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, citizen, do hereby declare, that, in consequence of the unprincipled character and conduct of the *persons* who *oversee*, and are connected with the manufacture and sale of the Brandreth Pills in the city and State of New York, I repudiate and disclaim, from this day forth ALL CONNEXION with the same; but that I shall continue the sale of the aforesaid popular medicine, at my old established stand, 169 Race street; and further, that in consequence of some of the medicine received from New York not giving satisfaction to my numerous patrons and friends in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, I shall, in future, supply the aforesaid States with pure medicine, such as I can warrant, manufactured under my own inspection, from the Original Recipe (now in my possession) of the original inventor the late DR. BRANDRETH OF LIVERPOOL. In future, therefore, I take upon myself the responsibility of supplying the public with the genuine article; and beg, therefore, to warn the public against all *travellers, agents* or *pretended Dr. Brandreths*, unless they can show a certificate signed by me, to counterfeit which is forgery. With the utmost respect, my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, I have the honor to be, your obliged and rightly faithful servant, W. WRIGHT, mar 31—2t 169 Race street.

J. A. Woodside, Jr.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 6 North street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. jan 13—tf

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, an apprentice to the printing business. A lad of respectable connexions, with a good English education, would meet with a pleasant situation, on application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. mar 31

TO RENT.

A THREE story brick House, (but a few years old) No. 446 South Fourth street, below Carpenter street, a pleasant part of the city for a private residence. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley. mar 24—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Richard W. Nelson, late of the Northern Liberties, Silver Plater, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same to me without delay. JONES URWILER, Ex'r. S. E. corner of 4th and Thompson sts. Kensington. mar 24—6t*

Ladies' Boots and Shoes,

Of Superior Quality, and at Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public, that he will sell off his present stock of fashionable Ladies' Boots and Shoes, at reduced prices for cash. To those acquainted with his work for the last 16 years, it is presumed this notice will be sufficient to induce them to lay in a supply. JOS. WEEKS, mar 24—3t No. 4 north Eighth street.

A Card.

To the Patrons of the Brandreth Pills.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I observed with astonishment this morning, on reading in some of the city papers, an anonymous advertisement, headed "Caution," from Dr. Brandreth, sole proprietor of the Brandreth Pills, &c. Who the person is, that claims to dictate in what manner my advertisements shall be worded, I cannot divine, as I have endeavored in vain to obtain his address. I am not aware of there being any thing objectionable in my address to the Citizens of Philadelphia, except it be to *impostors*, and as the author of the advertisement *purporting* to be from Dr. Brandreth, appears to feel annoyed by the same, I am led to infer that *he is one*. However, if the gentleman who signs himself B. Brandreth, M. D. will come to this city, and PROVE his title to that name, I will in future be governed by his direction. In the mean time, I beg that the people of Philadelphia will not be disturbed by the *bare faced effrontery* of impostors, and remember that no person is authorized to sell the genuine Brandreth Pills unless he can produce a certificate signed as usual by me. W. WRIGHT, mar 24—tf 169 Race st. Philada.

Jesse Pannabecker,

RIFLE BARREL MANUFACTURER,

Brickersville Post Office, Lancaster co. Pa.

INFORMS the public, that he has constantly on hand, a handsome supply of Rifle Barrels, and manufactures them expressly to order. Merchants from the South and West, or any other part of the Union, who will favor him with their custom, will do well by furnishing their orders according to the above direction, where they will be thankfully received, and immediately supplied with as good barrels as any in the state, without any exception, and will be sold on very reasonable terms on credit, or by a handsome reduction for cash.

N. B. Persons who wish to purchase, will find it an advantage by making a trial of the above instruction. For further information call on Henry Lachler, Jr. No. 113 N. Front st. Philada. mar 31—3m*

SPIRIT OF THE MAGAZINES & ANNUALS.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER FOR FEBRUARY.

LIFE in the East—Chiffonier of Paris—Post Hours—Beauchamp and the Angel—The Impregnable Bachelor—What has become of her?—The backwoods of America—Samuel Wesley—Address to Scottish Whiskey, including English Gin—The night Attack—Andrew the Savoyard—Scenes in the Life of Napoleon—Codes of Manners and Etiquette—Calais—Sailor's sick Child.

This work is published monthly at $1 a year. It consists of the best light reading in the Magazines and Annuals—and is a part of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature. Published by E. LITTELL & Co. feb 10—tf No. 212 Chesnut Street.

Mouseline de Laines, Silks, &c.

THE subscribers have just received a handsome assortment of Mouseline de Laines, of white and colored grounds, a portion of which are small, neat patterns; together, with a great variety of 4-4 and 5-4 blue and jet black gro de Swiss, gro de Rhine, pou-de-Soie, plain, corded gro de Naps black and plain, colored, figured silks; French chintzes, plain and fancy ginghams and prints; printed muslins and lawns, cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, vestings, &c. &c.

ALSO, on hand an extensive assortment of GUM ELASTIC FURNITURE OIL CLOTH, and BRONZE TABLE COVERS, together with an article manufactured expressly for Wagon Covers, Carriage Curtains, &c. all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms by ELLIS & WHITTON, mh 24—4t* No. 7 North Second street, Philada.

☞ OUR HOUSE, ☜

(Late Military Hall.)

LIBRARY STREET,

Directly opposite the United States Bank, is now open for the reception of Visitors.

EVERY accommodation is afforded to persons who are desirous of perusing the news from different sections of the Union. Papers are daily received from all parts of the United States and the Canadas.

When the whole of the arrangement of the News Room and large Saloon are completed, this establishment will be equal in point of comfort and embellishment, to any other in the world. JOHN VASEY & CO. mar 17—3t

Tazewell S. Morton,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, *FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA*, gives particular attention to the sale of all kinds of produce, *agricultural implements* and domestic manufactured articles, for commissions. feb 24—tf

Morus Multicaulis Seed.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a small quantity of WARRANTED GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, just imported from China. It is put up in papers of $1 and $2, some thousands of seeds in each paper.

Also, WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED (fresh) in ounce papers, $1 per oz. dec 2—tf

A Card.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. Gilliams & H. S. Burr, Dentists, was dissolved on the 17th inst. J. Gilliams has associated with him in the Dentistry business, William H. Burr—a young man brought up in the office, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 35 Arch street, where they hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to obtain a portion of public patronage. feb 24—3m

Important to Females.

DR. WM EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS have proved to be the most useful medicine now before the public, in eradicating all the diseases connected with the female sex. One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then that they require a medicine, which will re-invigorate their mind, and strengthen their constitutions so may enable them to withstand the shock. Ladies who are in a delicate state are often troubled with sickness, such as vomiting, heart burn, head-ache, tooth ache, hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved, by taking Dr. Evan's Camomile Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. Remembering always to keep the bowels open with Evan's Family Aperient Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. Evans' Office for the sale of his excellent medicines is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia a few doors above Market. feb 10—tf

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

10,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.
30,000 do. Seedlings
30,000 do. Cuttings
2,000 Morus Alba, or White Italian Mulberry trees.

Better trees and cuttings cannot be had in this country, nor on more reasonable terms, they will be forwarded according to order, to any part of the United States.—Directions for their cultivation, &c. will accompany each package of trees, and cuttings.

Address the subscriber, Parkesburg Post Office, Chester County, Pennsylvania. JASON M. MAHAN. feb 3—9t

Fresh Seeds.

ORDERS for Garden Seeds will be promptly and carefully packed in assortments to suit Western or Southern Merchants. The stock on hand is large, and of the present years' growth; it consists of the Seeds of all the best kinds of Vegetables in general use, as well as others recently introduced.

MULBERRY SEED.—True Italian White Mulberry Seed.

GRASS SEED.—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds. Also an assortment of Bird Seeds. GEORGE M. COATES, aug 26 '37—1y* No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

Females

THAT are troubled with sick head ache, faintings, or giddiness, palpitations of the heart, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, pain in the side, general debility, or bodily weakness, rejections of food, &c. may be effectually restored to health by using Dr. Evans' Chamomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills, which are invariably recommended by all those that have used the invaluable medicine. Perseverance in the use of this invaluable medicine, will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases, but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease. These pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times and under any circumstances. Office and General Depot, No. 19 North Eighth st. Philada. mar 17—tf

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business, or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand and made expressly to their order. R. & W. WILSON.

Variety's the Spice o' Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

We publish the following article by request, and cordially assent to the truth of the principles it is intended to promulgate.

From the Philadelphia Observer.

Messrs. Editors:—The horrible tragedy lately acted in our capital, is justly receiving the stern condemnation of an insulted people. Many of the circumstances of this unfortunate affair indicate characters of those concerned—but most of all, the impunity in which it is shielded, must stamp the deed of blood as a stigma on our national name. The absolute nothingness of the offence that called forth the challenge—the deadly nature of the weapons employed—the determined purpose evinced throughout, and expressed in the proposal of *Mr. Wise*, "to shorten the distance if the third shot should prove ineffectual,"—the repeated assertion of Mr. Cilley, that "the last deed is consigned to Mr. Graves, but exonerated for him in highest terms, and the most kind feelings," and the acknowledged fact—"that the men had no enmities, but were fighting merely on a point of honor"—these are circumstances to rank the among the loudest crimes that stain our country's history.

It is high time that the degrading spirit of the fiend of good order in our land, should be exposed in such a manner as will crush for ever a practice brought in with unholy guile by the sons of the ocean.

The following lines were inspired by the occasion and are now offered to your judgment for publication.

Newark, Del. March 5th, 1838.

"For Beaux is an honorable man,
"So are they all, all honorable men!"

"I'll this a Beau who will,
The Prince of Darkness is a Gentleman."

Columbia mourns a son! and she her head
Deep stained with blood the "men and sirees" bear.

The insulted winds with rude murmurs spread
The tale of shame—to shock the public ear.
From north to south the dark surmise is borne,
Quickening the pulse of ten thousand hearts!
Mean men in wan amaze, and fear forlorn
The spreading tale of religion sons coils.
Columbia blushes, weeps,—and well she may,
While thunder lashes sinks—sons cry!

Yes, *murder!* black with guilt of deepest stain,
Murder, deliberate, suicidal, sworn!—
Lifted with rash and desperate arm alone—
From twin and child, a husband, father, torn!
The sun the set upon lustreless day
Rose bright and joyous to the Carolinian's ray;
The mother sailed her sons to bless the day
That nature brought a Patriot's gala return.
That sun set on a wife curtain sweet,—
That Parent's smile shall light his home no more!

Who now shall bear the thunder-shot on we
Our dear gal home to scatter dark dismay!
To the fettered invasion who shall go
To soothe the widow and the fatherless?
Go, spoiler! view the ruin you have wrought,
The lone distraction of a fat blut beast;
In groans and sighs and blasted joys behind
The hateful ruin of these—no—hopes!
And find in orphan misery: you can,
"The satisfaction due a Gentleman!"

Honor and courage!—O! ye ruined dead!
Who pour'd your blood in Freed-om's holy cause,
How would ye murmur from each grey bed,
To hear the measure of your high applause
Transferred to deeds of stain: that cause to weep
The widow and the orphan—to die unsung!
Those fields triumphant with dishonor deep,
Which handed here enslaved to send to vain!
Nor time the time if redress'd can ever be
Nor such the honor of a Washington!

Honor and courage!—Hamilton awake!
And hunchered Clay from your early tomb!
From murder's brow the mark of honor take,
And spank her just demerits not her doom.
In tones of thunder let the mandate speak,
And over her head descends precursive gloom,
Waiting the Eternal's mandate soon to break,
With power to take,—to bury and consume!

From north to south o'er all the mental land,
Let one wide burst of indignation rise
Let public scorn make weak each hand so full
Of traitor, and lash from human eyes,
A crime that calls for vengeance to the skies!
Be murderer written on his front who dare
Jatonish's law and mankind's to despise!
Honor as he portrait blight or stain it spots—
He was deserted his manner forth,
Bearing the name of heroism—the scorn of earth.

DR. HUNTER.—Old Dr. Hunter, used to say when he could not discover the cause of a complaint, sickness. "Well try this, and that, try that." We'll shoot into the liver, that if any thing fails, we'll find gout." "Aye," replied Wag, "I fear they're too commonly the case, and in your shoot-ing into the tree, the spot thing that generally falls, is the patient."

ASSES HEADS.—A countryman passing over the Pont Neuf, at Paris, and seeing among a heap of shops full of merchandise, that of a bank er in which there was nothing but a man sitting a table with pen and ink, had the curiosity to go in and enquire what it was he sold: "Asses heads," replied the banker." They must be a great request," said the country man, "since you have only your own left."

The lodgings of a Dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a soothing bottle, two pair o artificial eye brows, and a white satchel, in a pocket of which there were three sets of letters written to himself, to his own hotel writing.

Tooke was the son of a postmaster, which is alluded to when asked upon by the proud stripling of Eton to describe himself—"I am," said young Hook, "the son of an eminent Turkey merchant."

SEVENTEEN HOURS.—The Very Time advertises for a few thousand clerks, with brass links to shovel the mud out of the streets.

A Dandy standing at the window of a pictureshop, who was surrounded by a motley crowd of dealers, a coffee-mill, &c. asked his friend to inform what it was. He replied, "I study." Why, said the dealer, I took it a machine."

A grave member of the Lower House of Congress from the venerable State of South Carolina said from a district which he said for county of *Hoosegow*, in which country he resided, whose style of speaking attained a very common effusion during the members from the Hoosier and Buck-eye States who sat by addressing the House, as usual, the ranging and mixed metaphors, he paused with his usual deliberation for the purpose of enabling the members from the Hoosier and Buck-eye to comprehend the figures that he intended for the instruction of their part, and that he himself if misrepresented how many oil, he was not seeking to the House, but to *Hoosegow*, in one audience to mean the one *Aboard* body, in Congressional parlance.—*Boston Courier.*

CHEMICAL DANGER.—M. Bouelle, an eminent French chemist, was not the most cautious of operators. One day while performing some experiments, he observed to his partner, "Gentlemen, you see this cauldron upon this brazier? well, if I were to throw into it a single morsel of an substance would ensue which would blow us all into the air." The company had scarcely time to reflect on this comfortable mode of intelligence before he did forget to stir, and his prediction was accomplished. The explosion took place with a horrible crash, all the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces and two hundred auditors startled away into the garden. Fortunately, the men received only a few slight injury, the greatest violence of the explosion having been in the direction of the chimney. The demonstrator escaped without further harm than the loss of his wig.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a gentleman with four bay horses, was seen by some men going to work on the road to Clapham, Kent. The men had proceeded but a very short distance before they met a young lady, beautiful in person, and elegantly attired, who inquired anxiously if they had passed a post chaise and one horse. Being answered in the affirmative, she pulled out her purse and gave him a sovereign. In a few seconds she was met by a well-dressed man, and both having entered the chaise, the postboys went off at railway pace. The young lady is the only daughter of a rich widow, living not a hundred miles from the Regent's park (she was on a visit at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood of Clapham) and the lucky husband (that is to be) is the butler to the gentleman above alluded to. The young lady, who was of age in September, is in possession of *eight* a year, left her by her grandfather. The relations of the gentleman and his family, on finding the visitor and butler had gone, may be easily imagined. Several young gentlemen of considerable property have been for some time past paying their addresses to her.—*London paper.*

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

A few days since the family of a merchant, residing in one of the great commercial towns of the north, were thrown into a state of grief and confusion by the sudden disappearance of the youngest daughter. It appeared that the poor child had, on the morning of the 5d instant left home at an early hour, intending to visit some friends who resided on the side of the river opposite to that on which the town stands. Hastening towards the pier to take passage on board one of the steamers which constantly ply to and fro, she was delayed on her way, the lock gates of the dock (forming the bridge) having opened to afford egress to an American vessel outward bound. The ship being at length towed into the river, the gates were closed, and the crowd pressed forward to cross the bridge. A rope, which had been attached to the side of the vessel, and likewise fastened to a post on the pier head, being at this moment suddenly jerked, and in a short time the gentleman was set down in the crowd as to cause their instant subversion; the lady being on the edge of the pier was unfortunately precipitated into the water. A rush was made to the spot from whence she had fallen; a rope was thrown up, but a gentleman, with great presence of mind, unmindful of the peril he took, "accoutred as he was, plunged in," and managed with difficulty, to keep the lady above water till the arrival of a boat.

Landed at the pier stairs a coach was procured, and in a short time the gentleman set down the dripping charge at the door of her father's residence. In the confusion which followed after her health, next day he repeated his visit, and in the course of conversation the parents found out. The following morning came, but no lady appeared at the breakfast table—the bird had flown, and, as might be expected, father and mother were inconsolable. Things remained in this state for a few days, when the arrival of a general of a letter informed the family that the lady was married, and had gone to the house of her surrendered her hand and fortune to her deliverer. The marriage, it appears, was a clandestine one, step, was satisfied to find that his daughter's husband was no needy adventurer, but the possessor of a tolerable fortune. The old gentleman's first mode of procuring a partner for life has, it is reported, ceased to a great sensation among the quarters of the town, that many who have been, languished in vain have fully determined, that warm weather may come, to try the efficacy of a bath, but have also taken the precaution to have cork jackets to be made, the use of which might prevent fearful consequences, should no sought deliverer appear.

LOSS OF LIFE BY WAR.

Only a small part of the victims in war perish by the cannon and the sword. In France, the mortality among soldiers, greater than in the middle age, was found to be even in peace nearly twice as great as among gaol-birds at large. In time of war they live on an average about three years and a half; and die in the hospitals of shortened fifteen or twenty years. Their exposures, hardships and diseases often sweep them away like leaves before the autumn storm—one half, in others three fourths, in another still nearly nine tenths!

How it destroys even peaceful inhabitants! In the war of 1756, there were in one instance in less than twenty contiguous villages left without man or beast. An eye-witness of the French butcheries in Portugal says, "the ditches alone, and the roads were covered with the dead killed with clotted and coagulated blood as with mire; the dead bodies of peasants, put to death like dogs, were lying in the streets, in the houses, the naked infants, of a year old or less, were found lacerated in the mud of the road, transfixed with bayonet wounds; and in one instance I saw a child not more than a year old, with the bayonet still sticking in its neck."

Look at the havoc of single battles—at Austerlitz, 30,000; at Dresden, 30,000; at Waterloo, 40,000; at Eylau, 50,000; at Borodino, 80,000 "dull wrote to inform us that there were 10,000 at Arbela, 300,000 in one battle of Cæsar 365, and in another 400,000 at Pharsalia; and 1,000,000 in the siege of Jerusalem more than a million; and in that of ancient Troy not less than two millions!" In the Russian campaign there perished in a month more than a million, and during twelve years of the recent wars in Europe, no less than 3,000,000! The army of Darius, probably not less than 1,000,000, was reduce to less than two years, to a few thousands. Zenghis Khan destroyed in the battle of Argun 1,500,000, and in two cities with their dependencies, 1,700,000; and the Chinese historians assure us that during the last twenty seven years of his reign, he massacred an average of half a million every year, and in the first fourteen years no less than *forty millions* of human beings. Every ninety-one years by a single hand!!! Grecian warsacrificed 13,000,000; those of the twelve years 10,000,000. Those of the 30 years 10,000,000. those of the Saracens and the Turks, to 1,000,000 each. Those of the Jews, 1,000,000. Buck reckons the sum total of its victims, since Cain, at no less than 35,000,000! Thirteen and eighteen times as many as all the population now on the globe, and thirty times more in number to have been *buried* ere *thousand millions!*

The incidental losses of war are from three to five times as great as its direct expenses; ancient ships, and fortifications, and arms, and other engines of death and devastation, cost as much as the direct expenses.

The expenses of a single war ship in action were more than *a thousand thousand dollars*; and there are in Christendom between two and three hundred such ships. England lavished upon Lord Wellington in only six years, in wars, nearly 40,000,000. In twenty years from 1793 to 1813, she spent on an average 40,000 every day—more than *a million of dollars a day* for war alone; and in the first fourteen years, her war debt grew from less than *five* millions to more than *four thousand millions!* She spent in our revolutionary war about 200,000,000; and the wars of Christendom, during only twenty-two years from 1792 to 1814, cost of their support, less no doubt, times more than a hundred hundred millions of dollars! and *millions of dollars!* on or eight times as much as all the property in the world.

Just think how much good might be done with all this waste. Every family of five might be supplied with a Bible at one dollar a piece, and not take 100,000,000 a year; the experience of common economists assures us that the whole number would not exceed $25,000,000 a year. Or there would be enough to pay all the ministers of the Gospel with an annual salary of *forty dollars a piece*, and to support the institutions of learning and benevolence, and all else, at whose world.

Did you ever inquire how much we had spent in war? In eighteen years from 1816, a series of years, not more than ordinarily warlike, $4,000,000, and less than one-sixth of that sum for its peaceful operations of Government. In fact, not more than $62,000,000, of which only a small part was for the army and navy, has been spent in three thousand years.

The whole were for civil offices. The whole expenses of the United States, for the year 1836 was $30,000,000 a year even in peace, an interest of $1,200,000 on a debt of $30,000,000 of the dead and bones of war to our nation since the beginning of our Revolutionary struggle. Our share of the pensions for the wars of Europe is the very interest upon which, amounting at six per cent. to $2,000,000 a year, is more than our whole civil establishment, including the annual expenses of education, the army, and the navy.

Just think how much we might do with all this money, if we could but spend it for the purposes of peace and happiness. Suppose we should spend $40